

OREGON REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 1.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

NO. 2.

The Oregon Republican
Is Issued Every Saturday Afternoon at
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

BY D. M. C. GAULT & COMPY.

OFFICE—Main street, between Court and
Mill streets, two doors south of the Postoffice.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$2 50; Six
Months, \$1 75; Three Months, \$1 00.
Subscription must be paid strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square (10 lines or less), first insert'n, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

A liberal deduction will be made to quar-
terly and yearly advertisers.

Professional cards will be inserted at \$12 00
per annum.

Transient advertisements must be paid for
in advance to insure publication. All other
advertising bills must be paid quarterly.

Legal tenders taken at their current value.

Blanks and Job Work of every description
furnished at low rates on short notice.

All advertising bills must be paid
monthly.

THE TROTHLIGHT.

Crimson red behind the hill
Day was sinking slowly;
Husheily the wild bird sang
Notes of melancholy.
Homeward, from a bootless quest,
Went the wild bee humming;
Earth was weary, day was done,
And the night was coming.

Sadly thro' the greenwood way,
Walked a youth and maiden,
Looking in each other's eyes,
Fond and sorrow laden.
"Rudolph, now the country calls,
And our lives are parted;
So thou brave—but keep thy truth,
And be constant-hearted."

Of the gleaming golden hair
One bright lock she snatched;
Day is dying—far away
Sound the battle thunders.
"Fare thee well, mine own true love;
Where our flag is flying
I shall bear thy lock of hair,
Faithful unto dying."

Far away the thunder sounds,
Swiftly speeds the lover;
Wild and loud the days go by
Till the strife is over.
Red and bloody gleams the sun
Over dead and dying.
Sick to death upon the field
See the lover lying!

To a comrade dear he cries,
"Truest friend, and nearest,
Bear this lock of bloody hair
To her my heart holds dearest.
Bertha! we shall meet again
Where the true part never;
Bertha!" then his eyes grew dark,
And was closed forever.

Home to Bertha hid the friend,
Found her wild with weeping;
"Bertha was his latest word
Ere he sank to sleeping.
"I shall follow him full soon,
Whom I loved so blindly."
Then she met his comrade's eyes,
And she thought them kindly.

"Comfort! comfort! do not die!
Thou art fair and youthful!"
Once again she met his eyes,
And she thought them truthful.
Smiling sly, stood at hand
Love, the flaxen-headed;
When, for her dear Rudolph's sake,
She his comrade wedded!

[All the Year Round.]

Steel Rails and Protection.

The following memorial has been
signed by the Presidents and Vice-
Presidents of the Pennsylvania Cen-
tral Company, and of nearly every
Company in the State. The Pitts-
burgh Commercial, in commenting on
it, says: That consumers of railroad
iron will remember some years since,
when our rail-mills were forced to sus-
pend owing to foreign competition, how
the price of rails was run up to a point
\$25 per ton higher than that for which
our works were able and willing to
make them before they closed. Our
railroad companies paying to foreign
makers, before our mills could gener-
ally resume operations, \$50,000,000
more than they would have paid to
American rail-makers for the same
quantity of iron:

To the Finance Committee of the Sen-
ate of the United States, and the
Committee of Ways and Means of the
House of Representatives of the
United States:

GENTLEMEN: Immediately before
the construction of the first steel rail
manufacture in this country, foreign
makers charged \$150 per ton (equal to
\$225 currency) for steel rails. As
American works were built, foreign
skilled labor introduced, home labor
instructed, and domestic irons, clays,
ganister and spiegel (after many and
expensive trials) found to produce ex-
cellent rails, the price of the foreign
article was gradually lowered until it
now stands at less than \$70 per ton in
gold (or \$96 38 currency). Now that
several millions of dollars have been
expended in machinery, furnaces and
experiment in perfecting the process of
manufacture in this country, and num-

bers of our own citizens are dependent
upon it for support, the business is
threatened with annihilation by the
pressure of English and Prussian mak-
ers. We, as users of steel rails and
transporters of the food and material
American manufacturers, and their nu-
merous employes and skilled laborers,
do not desire to be dependent exclu-
sively upon the foreign supply, and
therefore joined in asking that instead
of the present ad valorem duty a spe-
cific duty of two cents per pound be
placed upon this article, being the rate
fixed by a bill which passed the Senate
January 31, 1867, and of a bill which
was reported to the House by the Com-
mittee of Ways and Means during the
same year, provided that all steel rails
contracted for by railroad companies
before January 1, 1870, be permitted
to enter the country at the present
rates of duty for six months after the
passage of an act fixing the duty as
herein petitioned for.

Prices of Agricultural Labor.

A correspondent of the New York
Tribune, writing from Washington,
says the statistical division, under Mr.
Dodge, in the Department of Agricul-
ture seems to be well organized:

Questions in regard to the labor, re-
sources, and wealth of the people are
receiving careful consideration, and
some conclusions which have been
reached are decidedly in opposition to
others recently announced by Mr.
Wells. Careful returns received from
every part of the country in regard to
the prices paid for labor show that
wages are highest where the people are
most intelligent, where pursuits are
most varied, and where skill is exer-
cised in agriculture, mining, and
manufactures. Without quoting large-
ly from the many columns of figures
it is sufficient to state that the wages
paid per month, without board, in the
Eastern States are \$33 30; in the
Middle States, \$30 07; in the West-
ern, \$28 91; in the Southern, \$16;
in Oregon, \$35 75, and in California,
\$45 71. Local variations are equally
significant; thus, in Ohio the average
is \$28 46; in the Miami Valley of
this State, devoted to stock and grain,
and containing the richest land, \$28-
79; and in the Western Reserve, de-
voted to dairying and manufactures,
\$30 43; in West Virginia the average
is \$25 35; but in a few of its coun-
ties, called the Pan Handle, where
sheep are largely grown, and the soil
has become highly productive, the av-
erage is \$31 75. In Kentucky the
average is \$20 32; in her river coun-
ties, \$24 23; but in the river counties
of Ohio, where there are extensive
sheep farms and iron works, though the
land is quite hilly, the average is \$28-
27. From these figures it is to be
gathered that where only a few com-
mon industries prevail, wages are low;
that where many, and of a skillful na-
ture exist, they are high; hence that
the growing of staples for exportation,
to be used as food for manufacturing
purposes by foreigners, leads to poverty
and debasement.

MEAN TRICK.—A man dropped into
our office a few days since, says an
Iowa paper, when the following conver-
sation was had:

"Are you the editor?"
"We are, sir."
"Have you any extra copies on
hand?"
"Yes, sir."
"Could I get some four or five?"
"Certainly, sir," we said, and folded
them up for him ready for mailing
when he asked us if we could direct
them for him. We did so, and while
writing the names on the wrapper, we
were cogitating what to do with the
"stamps" when our friend coolly re-
marked to us:

"If them suits the fellows, I wouldn't
be surprised if they would subscribe
for the—"
We remarked, "y-e-s s-i-r," and he
vanished the ranch. We didn't spend
that quarter.

The aggregate amount paid last year
to Iowa teachers was \$1,440,000. The
male teachers received weekly on an
average, \$9 24, and the females \$6 79.
The number of school houses in the
State is 6,407, and the number of
children attending 195,820.

A self-sacrificing physician of Bos-
ton has offered to try the effects of in-
toxicating liquors upon himself for the
public good, in order that the State
Board of Health "may have the bene-
fit of the scientific information to be
obtained."

Telegraphic Summary.

Garfield, from the Committee on
Banking and Currency, reported to-
day on the gold and currency question.
The report gives a circumstantial his-
tory, and makes the following points:

First—Prominent bankers and mer-
chants who testified before the commit-
tee, were nearly unanimous in the op-
inion that there was no sufficient reason
for the existence of gold exchanges,
and that they are a source of measure-
less evils and ought to be destroyed.

Second—The gold conspiracies dealt
a heavy blow at our credit abroad by
shaking the faith of foreign capitalists
in the ability of our trade and the hon-
esty of our people, and at home the
country was injured in its business and
morality, and the heavy and numerous
defalcations that shortly followed are
clearly traceable to the mad spirit en-
gaged in speculation.

Third—The committee find that
with wicked conspiracy the attempts to
implicate the President of the United
States or his family have utterly failed.
The report is severe on Corbin, who, it
says, under worse hypocrisy than that
which puts on the guise of religion and
patriotism, used all his arts to learn
something from private conversation
which could be made profitable to him
and his fellow conspirators. The re-
port relieves Mrs. Grant and General
Porter from the suspicions of gold
gambling. All the public funds en-
trusted to Butterfield were faithfully
accounted for. It is not conclusively
proved that he was concerned with the
conspirators, though the evidence on
this point is conflicting. Gould swearing
positively that he bought two lots of al-
together a million and a half of gold
for Butterfield, who, on the other hand,
denies this statement under oath. It
was proved that during his whole term
of office he was dealing largely in United
States bonds on his own account. The
committee recommended the adoption
of a resolution that the Committee of
Ways and Means be instructed to re-
port a bill levying such tax on gold
exchange and gold exchange clearings
as in their judgment the interests of
the country demand; that the commit-
tee be instructed to inquire into the
expediency of reporting a bill to pun-
ish conspiracy against the credit of the
country and business of the people.

Cox and Jones unite in a minority
report. They contend that the gold
conspiracy was involved in the appoint-
ment of the Assistant Treasurer at
New York, and was encouraged by a
change from the policy of Secretary
McCulloch; that sales of gold, if at
all made, should be regulated by law;
that the committee refused to investi-
gate the conduct of persons, including
the President, in Washington, and
therefore the investigation was partial.
Both reports were laid on the table and
ordered printed. This gives the com-
mittee control of the matter, so that
they may call it up at any time.

Cuban Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Havana
letter gives the details of the arrest
and execution by the Spanish, of al-
leged members of the Cuban Junta at
Santiago. The arrests numbered from
forty to fifty and eighteen were
executed, including two Americans.
The victims were arrayed before the
Commission and condemned, and then
admitted the existence of the associa-
tion to which they belong, but they
denied its being a political junta, and
said it was only a Masonic Lodge, and
that they met as Masons for Masonic
purposes. This defense seemed to have
angered instead of satisfying the Span-
iards. A Catalonian priest, who has
been noted for the ultraism of his loy-
alty and for his violent denunciations
of the Cubans, pronounced Free Mas-
ons no better than insurgents. He
said that the rising of the Yarra was
plotted and planned in a Masonic Lodge
and that Cespedes is a Mason, and
whenever Masons congregate there
Spanish loyalty dies. The American
Consul, seconded by Ransden, the
British Consul, endeavored hard to
save the lives of his two countrymen,
but was unsuccessful. The volunteers
insisted upon their life blood being
shed, as well as that of their Cuban as-
sociates, and thwarted all appeals in-
tended to prevail upon the Government
of the District to spare them. The
two Americans were Free Masons, and
one of the Cubans was Senor Andres
Lapuerta, of the Grand Orient of Mas-
ons of the island. Phillips reports
that the remaining prisoners are to be
executed, but the statements from other
sources are that, the Lieut. Govern-
or is opposed to any man's execution,
and he has written for instructions.
The volunteers, headed by Col. Boot,

were furious at the delay, and clamored
loudly for the execution of all
the arrested parties, and the event may
have happened already, since it is like-
ly that the Lieut. Governor had to suc-
cumb to their demand. Some Ameri-
cans are also included in this lot, and
Phillips has asked the American Gov-
ernment for a man-of-war. The Brit-
ish Consul has also written to his Gov-
ernment that a British vessel should
be kept constantly at his dis-
posal. On the 12th, a British subject,
Frederick Jordan, was murdered by the
Spanish volunteers. The murderer
was arrested. This act is said to have
been done from other motives than poli-
tical.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—A
short time before the death of Burlin-
game, the Chinese Embassadors had a
first audience with the Czar, to whom
they were presented by Prince Ger-
schakoff. Burlingame introduced his
fellow Embassadors and addressed the
Emperor as follows: "Sir, in the name
of myself and my colleagues, I have
the honor to present a letter of the Em-
peror of China accrediting us to you
and expressing his wishes for the hap-
piness and health of your Majesty, and
the Imperial family, and for the pros-
perity of your subjects. Permit me
to recall to mind the relations of your
able representative at Peking, Gen. Van-
goli, whose policy of equity and con-
ciliation contributed to inspire China
with the wish to enter into the family
of nations, and leads her now, through
us, to declare her desire that the
friendly relation between Russia and
China, which have existed for three
centuries, may be perpetual."

The Emperor replied: "It is agree-
able to see you here, for you present
fresh proofs of the pacific relations
which unite Russia and China; for the
negotiations which you are about to en-
ter upon will draw them closer. This
is particularly agreeable that the inter-
ests of China are entrusted to a citizen
of a State in especial sympathy with
Russia."

The Embassy was received with all
the honors accorded to diplomats of the
highest rank.

The Russian Government has with-
drawn its demand recently made on
Switzerland for the surrender of a
Russian criminal who fled to that coun-
try for asylum.

EFFECTS OF SILENCE AND DARK-
NESS.—Dr. Kane, and other Arctic voy-
agers, all testified that in those regions
"where eternal silence reigns supreme,"
the effect upon the brain and ear, from
the absence of sonorous impulses in
the atmosphere, is exceedingly annoy-
ing and absolutely injurious to the au-
ditory nerves. As the organs of hear-
ing are destroyed by loud and contin-
ued noise, and an intense light will
weaken and ultimately destroy the power
of sight, so it would appear that the
auditory or optic nerves become im-
paired by the partial or total depriva-
tion of their natural stimulus, light or
sound. Dr. H. Ralls Smith, of Chi-
cago, wishing experimentally to investi-
gate this subject, recently spent a
considerable length of time in the
Kentucky Mammoth Cave, where sil-
ence and impenetrable darkness reigned
supreme. The effect was very dis-
tressing and almost insupportable, re-
sulting in temporary deafness of hear-
ing and aberration of mind. From his
own experience, this gentleman is
firmly convinced that the blindness of
the finny denizens of this cave have
been brought about gradually through
successive generations, and from his
observations he is confident that the
sense of hearing is also wanting in
these beings, although originally exist-
ing in the species when first immersed
in their living tomb.

A sharp-tongued Texas woman ag-
gravated her lord to such a degree that
he deserted his home in Houston and
fled to Galveston, where he wrote the
following interesting letter:

GALVESTON, January the 7th, 1870.
My Lovin' Wif: I'm comin' one
nex week an har forgiv you for jawin
me. I'll come on the 7 o'clock train
an shall stay one hereafter & tri to be
a altered man. I want peace and so
do you, why shoold't we love each
other, as we used ter when we were
first jined together in the wholly bands
of madlock, I've jined a temperance
society but if you ever jaw me agin for
cummin' one I'll wolver you like G'y
fur we must have peace as grant ses.

Some rash fellow says that the giv-
ing of the ballot to women would not
amount to much; for none of them
would admit that they were old enough
to vote until they were too old to take
any interest in politics.

G. B. STILES' HEADQUARTERS

Main street, Opposite Court House,

New Store! New Goods!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO OFFER A
large assortment of choice

PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES,
WOODEN WARE,
TOBACCO,

FRUITS,
CIGARS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc., Etc.

Also, a General Assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

I design to keep only the CHOICEST and
BEST articles and sell them at a Small Profit
For Cash.

MY MOTTO.—Quick sales and small
profits.

G. B. STILES.

MORE THAN 200,000 PERSONS

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Curative
Effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's



CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots
of California.

The Great Blood Purifier

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRON-
IC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEP-
SIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS, REMIT-
TENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS,
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER,
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, these BITTERS
have been most successful. SUCH DISEAS-
ES are caused by VITIATED BLOOD, which
is generally produced by derangement of the
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you
find its impurities bursting through the skin in
Pimples, Eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when
you find it obstructed and sluggish in the
veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feel-
ings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy,
and all will be well.

AGENTS,
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Importing Wholesale
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Pine and Sansome Streets, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., and Sacramento, Cal., and
34 Platt street, N. Y.

MECHANICS' HOTEL,

Nos. 102, 104, 106 Front street, cor Alder,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THOMAS RYAN, PROPRIETOR.
(Formerly of the What Cheer House.)

HAVING OPENED THE ABOVE HOUSE
the proprietor wishes to announce to the
public that he is now prepared to accommodate
guests in a satisfactory manner at the most
reasonable rates.

The entire house has been newly finished
and furnished throughout in the most complete
and comfortable manner.

Baggage taken to and from the house free of
charge.

Willamette Iron Works Company

NORTH FRONT AND E STREETS,
PORTLAND, OGN.

IRON FOUNDERS, STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER BUILDERS.

THESE WORKS ARE LOCATED ON THE
bank of the river, one block north of
Conch's Wharf, and have facilities for turning
out machinery promptly and efficiently.

We have secured the services of Mr. John
Nelson, as Director of the Works, whose expe-
rience on this Coast for sixteen years gives him
a thorough knowledge of the various kinds of
machinery required for mining and milling
purposes.

We are prepared to execute orders for all
classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as

MINING AND STEAMBOAT MACHINERY
SAW AND FLOURING MILLS,
QUARTZ MILLS, MINING PUMPS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Manufacture and Repair Machinery of all
kinds.

Iron Shutter Work at San Francisco
Cost and Freight.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

JAS. MCCAIN,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law

McMinnville, Yamhill Co., Oregon.

Particular attention given to the study and
practice of Criminal Law, Collection of Claims,
Notes, Accounts, etc.

GEO. C. HARRIS, M. D.,
(A Graduate of Jefferson Medical College,
Philadelphia, Penn.)

From a long experience in the practice of
Medicine and Surgery, in all their various
branches, he hopes to receive a share of public
patronage.

OFFICE—At residence, in the house formerly
occupied by Dr. Jessup.

LYGURGUS VINEYARD,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law

Dallas, Oregon.

Will give special attention to the collection of
Claims, and all business entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES—Hon. John Burnett, Hon.
R. S. Strahan & Simpson, Hon. A. J. Thayer.

B. F. BOND, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Dallas, Oregon.

OFFICE—At Nichols' Drug Store. 26

JAS. H. TURNER,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law

DALLAS, OGN.

Special attention given to the Collection of
claims, also the buying, selling and leasing of
Real Estate, and Conveyancing.

Justice of the Peace for Dallas Precinct.

OFFICE—In Polk County Times building,
Main street, opposite Court House.

W. D. JEFFRIES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Eola, Oregon.

Special attention given to Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women.

J. E. DAVIDSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Independence, Ogn.

T. V. B. Embree,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

AMITY, YAMHILL CO., OREGON.

Office at residence. 14yl

BONHAM & LAWSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors-at-Law,

SALEM, OREGON.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. 1

C. G. CURLE,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

SALEM, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of Record and
Interior Courts of this State.

OFFICE—In Watkins & Co's Brick, up
stairs.

Hayden & Myer,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Dallas, Oregon.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. 1

SULLIVAN & WHITSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors-at-Law,

Dallas, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

Dallas, Oregon.

Special attention given to Collections and to
matters pertaining to Real Estate. 1

J. A. Applegate,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Dallas, Polk County, Ogn. 1

JENNINGS LODGE No. 3 F

A. M. M. Dallas, holds its regular com-
munications on the Saturday preceding
the Full Moon in each month, unless the moon
falls on Saturday—then on that day, at one
o'clock.

Also, on the second Friday in each month
at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of improve-
ment of the Craft in Masonry, and for such
other work as the Master may from time to
time order.

All Brethren in good standing are invited to
attend. By order of the W. M.